POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT FOR DRIVING LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A conventional power supply circuit has drawbacks in that the fine adjustment of a data driver power supply voltage cannot be achieved and that the range of a data drive voltage changes with production variations in an input power supply. These drawbacks are caused owing to the fact that the operating range thereof is increased so as to compensate for a change in the range which is brought about according to a temperature characteristic of a liquid crystal used in a liquid crystal display device. The present invention provides a power supply circuit that eliminates these drawbacks. The power supply circuit of the present invention comprises a data driver power circuit, which has a temperature compensation function and a voltage regulation function, and also comprises a scan driver power circuit that has a function of controlling the brightness of the liquid crystal display device as a user desires. The data driver power circuit of the power supply circuit of the present invention has a diode group and an electric current limiting resistor so that the data drive voltage is 3.6 V or so at room temperature.